## 5 What is claimed is:

1. A method for the preparation of an polyaromatic carboxylic acid compound and/or salt thereof comprising reacting an aromatic boronic acid with a halo-substituted, aromatic carboxylic acid compound and/or salt thereof.

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2. The method of claim 1 wherein the aromatic boronic acid is  $R_2$ -substituted wherein  $R_2$  is independently alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aralkyl, carbonylalkyl, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, hydroxyl, hydroxyalkyl, nitro, cyano, isocyanato, carbamyl, amido, alkylamido, dialkylamido, trifluoromethyl or aryloxy.

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3. The method of claim 2 wherein said reaction is conducted in the presence of a catalyst and a base.

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4. The method according to claim 3 wherein said catalyst is an organometallic catalyst compound having the formula QM wherein M is an element selected from the group consisting of palladium, platinum, rhodium, and nickel and Q is an organic ligand.

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5. The method according to claim 4 wherein said organic ligand is selected from the group consisting of triphenylphosphine, tris(2-methoxyphenyl)phosphine, acetate, dibutylamine- $C_6H_6$ , and n-propyl-Cl.

6. The method according to claim 1 wherein said aromatic compound comprises substituted phenyl, biphenyl, triphenyl, naphthyl, phenylnaphthyl, thienyl, furyl, pyrrolyl, pyridyl.

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- 7. The method of claim 1 wherein said halo-substituent is iodo or bromo.
- 8. The method according to claim 4 wherein said organo metallic compound is tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium.

9. A method for the preparation of an R<sub>1</sub>,R<sub>2</sub> substituted polyaromatic compound of formula I, and/or a salt thereof,

comprising reacting an aromatic boronic acid of formula II

$$\begin{array}{c} R_{2} - A_{1} - (A_{1})_{Y-1} - B(OR_{3})_{2} \\ \\ R_{2} \end{array} \tag{II}$$

with a halo-substituted aromatic compound of formula III, and/or a salt thereof,

halo-
$$(A_2)_{x\cdot 1}$$
- $A_2$ -COOH | R<sub>1</sub> (III)

25 wherein

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 $A_1$  and  $A_2$  are each independently phenyl, biphenyl, triphenyl, naphthyl, phenylnaphthyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, thienyl, furyl, or pyridyl.

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are independently alkyl, alkoxy, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aralkyl, carbonylalkyl, aryl, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, hydroxyl, hydroxyalkyl, nitro, cyano, isocyanato, amido, alkylamido, dialkylamido, trifluoromethyl, or aryloxy;

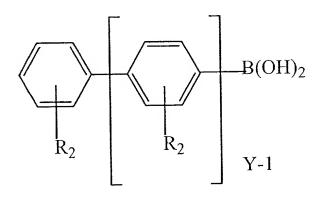
Y is 1 to about 10;

X is 1 to about 10; and

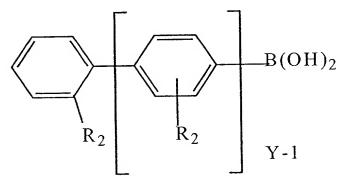
 $\rm R_2$  is independently hydrogen, lower alkyl or together consists of alkylene to form a cyclic boronic acetal.

10. The method of claim 9 where  $A_1$  is a phenyl group and  $A_2$  is a phenyl group.

- 5 11. The method of claim 3 wherein said base is (1) any alkali metal hydroxide carbonate, bicarbonate, phosphate, or alkoxide, or (2) any tertiary organic amine, or (3) mixtures of (1) and (2).
- 12. The method of claim 10 where in  $R_2$  is attached to the phenyl in an ortho, meta, or para position.
  - 13. The method of claim 9 where in  $(R_2-A_1)_Y$ -B(OH)<sub>2</sub> is



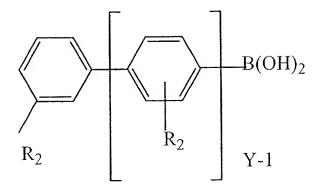
14. The method of claim 13 wherein  $(R_2-A_1)_Y$ -B(OH)<sub>2</sub> is



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15. The method of claim 13 wherein (R<sub>2</sub>-A<sub>1</sub>)<sub>Y</sub>-B(OH)<sub>2</sub> is

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16. The method of claim 13 wherein  $(R_2-A_1)_Y-B(OH)_2$  is

$$R_2$$
 $B(OH)_2$ 
 $R_2$ 
 $Y-1$ 

17. The method of claim 13 wherein  $(R_2-A_1)_Y$ -B(OH)<sub>2</sub> is

$$R_2$$
  $B(OH)_2$ 

18. The method of claim 14 wherein  $(R_2-A_1)_Y$ -B(OH)<sub>2</sub> is

$$R_2$$
  $B(OH)_2$ 

20. The method of claim 16 wherein  $(R_2-A_1)_{Y^-}B(OH)_2$  is

$$R_2$$
— $B(OH)_2$ 

·B(OH)<sub>2</sub>

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21. The method of claim 14 wherein  $(R_2-A_1)_Y$ -B(OH)<sub>2</sub> is

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IOOSEGGE OEESTE

22. The method of claim 14 wherein  $(R_2-A_1)_Y$ -B(OH)<sub>2</sub> is

$$R_2$$
  $B(OH)_2$ 

23. The method of claim 15 wherein  $(R_2-A_1)_{Y}$ -B(OH)<sub>2</sub> is

$$R_2$$
  $B(OH)_2$ 

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24. The method of claim 16 wherein  $(R_2-A_1)_Y$ -B(OH)<sub>2</sub> is

$$R_2$$
— $B(OH)_2$ 

25. The method of claim 13 wherein  $(R_2-A_1)_Y$ -B(OH) $_2$  is

26. The method of claim 14 wherein  $(R_2-A_1)_{Y^-}B(OH)_2$  is

$$R_2$$
  $B(OH)_2$ 

27. The method of claim 15 wherein  $(R_2-A_1)_Y$ -B(OH)<sub>2</sub> is

28. The method of claim 16 wherein  $(R_2-A_1)_Y$ -B(OH)<sub>2</sub> is

$$R_2$$
—B(OH)<sub>2</sub>

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5 29. The method of claim 16 wherein  $R_2$ - $(A_1)_Y$ - $B(OH)_2$  is selected from the group consisting of

$$R_2$$
— $B(OH)_2$ 
 $R_2$ 
 $R_2$ 
 $R_2$ 

$$R_2$$
— $B(OH)_2$ 
 $R_2$ — $R_2$ —

$$R_2$$
  $B(OH)_2$   $R_2$   $B(OH)_2$ 

$$R_2$$
 , and

- 30. A method according to claim 24, for the preparation of 4"alkyloxy-1':4'1"-terphenyl-4-carboxylic acid comprising the step of reacting 4-alkyloxyphenyl boronic acid with 4'-halo-4-biphenyl carboxylic acid.
- 31. The method of claim 30 wherein the preparation further comprises the step of treating 1-halo-4-alkyloxybenzene with magnesium to form 4-alkyloxyphenylmagnesium halide.
  - 32. The method of claim 31 wherein the preparation further comprises the step of treating a 4-alkyloxyphenylmagnesium halide with trimethylborate to form 4-alkylloxyphenyl boronic acid.
    - 33. The method of claim 32 wherein the alkyl is n-pentyl.